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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.
THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Thursday, Feb. 17, 1859.

A Muss in the Legislature.

Col. Fagg, the Commoner from Madison, and Henry E. Colton, Esq., former editor of the Spectator, have had a slight interchange of Irish arguments, in the lobby of the House of Commons. Fagg is about three times as large as Colton, but the latter is as spunky as a game cock. It seems to have resulted without serious damage to either party. A correspondent of the Winston Sentinel gives the following account of it:

"A difficulty occurred last night in the lobby of the House to the right of the Speaker's chair, between Col. Fagg of Madison, and Henry E. Colton, Esq., the Reporter of the Register. The Reporters seem to be particularly unfortunate this session, as I believe not one has escaped "a row" of some sort, save our old friend Walsh of the Warrenton News. In the present case while the Clerk was calling the roll on the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road and just after Col. Fagg had voted in the negative, Mr. Colton asked him why he had so voted. Fagg replied, "because I pleased." Colton then remarked that as he (Fagg) wanted appropriations for his part of the State, he musn't expect the friends of the bill to aid him. Whereupon Col. F. struck him, and they were rushing upon each other when they were parted."

Japan and its Curiosities.

Mr. Harris, the United States Consul to Japan, writes some interesting letters home concerning that country. From one of these letters we take the following:

Japanese Houses and Domestic Manners.

The houses of the Japanese are of wood, and never more than two stories high; they are covered with thatch or tiles; the front and ends are closed by wooden window sashes, covered with paper, which give a pleasant light in the interior, and wooden shutters inclose the windows at night. The interior is divided into rooms by means of sliding partitions, made of wooden frames, covered with paper. These partitions can be removed in a few moments, and the whole house thrown into one room. The floors are covered with straw mats, some two inches thick; they are soft and fine, and are kept exquisitely clean. Neither chair, table, couch nor bedstead, nor any ornamental article is ever to be seen. The mat serves as a chair and table by day and as a bed at night. This description of a house will apply to all, from the palace of the Emperor to the cottage of the peasant. In winter they are warmed by charcoal brasiers. There is not a chimney nor a pane of glass to be found in the whole Empire.

The gilded columns supporting the fretted ceilings and golden roofs of stately palaces, described by the old writers on Japan, are not to be found, and I am assured by the Japanese that they never had any existence out of the "Traveler's Tales," which relate such marvels about Japan.

The Japanese are eminently genial in their dispositions, and there is a cordiality in their refined politeness that convinces one of their sincerity. They are frugal in everything, and utilitarian up to the standard of good and wise old Jeremy Bentham. Food is abundant and cheap. The beggars of Japan are mostly of a religious class, and all are fat as seals.—Not one Japanese in fifty ever taste of any animal food except fish. Sugar is the only luxury, and can buy it here in Simoda cheaper than you can in New York. They are the best fed, clad and lodged, and the least over-worked of any people on earth.—God grant that future generations may not have cause to regret the hour I arrived at Japan! The usual dress of the Japanese of rank is of silk; but on the occasion of my audience the nobles wore dresses made of a coarse yellow grass cloth. This, as they say, is to remind them of the poverty and frugality of their ancestors. I have never seen a diamond, pearl, or ornament of gold or silver worn by any person in Japan.

Jugglers.

"The jugglers are very clever. One of them made two butterflies of common thin paper. He first raised one of them in the air by the wind of his fan, made it flutter about his head, alight on his finger, his arm and his face. He next set the pair in motion, and it was really wonderful to see how natural the action was. They chased each other through the air in circles sometimes horizontal, and sometimes vertical; they hovered over the water that was in a China bowl, and at last alighted on the rim of the bowl. The top spinners would produce a sensation in New York.

For the amusement of your children, and especially for the amusement of the little lady who was so indignant at seeing my likeness exposed in the open air, I will describe the performance.

The exhibitor having spun a top, placed it on a board, when it revolved with great rapidity and steadiness; he then took it up and laid it on its side, where it remained without motion; he then talked to the top and at the top, and after making sundry flourishes with his fan, he again placed it upright on the board, and lo! it spun away as merrily as ever. Another top, when lifted up by the spindle, made a noise exactly like your locust when held in the hand. A top was declared to be a female, and having let it spin a while, he took it up, shook it, and down fell seven distinct tops, all of which whirled merrily around. Another changed into a lantern, and after whirling some time, the lamp in the lantern was spontaneously lighted. A piece of sewing thread about five yards long was held extended by two persons; the exhibitor put a top on this thread, and it ran from one end to the other, always upright, and constantly revolving. The same feat was performed on the edge of a sword; the top ran from the hilt to the point and back again to the hilt.

I will describe only one more feat. In the court yard, where the exhibition took place, a pole some thirty feet high was planted in the ground; from the cross bar at the top of the pole a small house was suspended (like your marten boxes,) and from the door of the house a piece of twine hung dowd to the ground; the exhibitor placed a spinning top on the palm of his left hand, and seized the twine with his right; then, tossing the top up in the air, he dexterously cast a turn of the twine around the lower spindle, and the top instantly began to ascend the twine, reached the door, which it forced open, entered the house, and then quietly laid down to rest.—In all this exhibition there was neither trick nor deception; it was a plain exhibition of skill.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 10—No. 31.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1859. [WHOLE No. 499.

Burning a Negro at the Stake.

A correspondent of the Maysville Eagle gives the following particulars of the recent burning of a negro at Troy, Kentucky, for the murder of his master:

On New Year's day the annual negro sales took place at Troy, the county seat, and there was quite a collection of people there; everything went on smoothly until about 3 o'clock in the evening, when Mr. James Calaway, brother in law of the murdered man, mounted upon an old goods box before a store door, and addressed the people for about fifteen minutes. He said if the mass of the people felt as he did, and would do their duty, which he believed they would, that they would take the black murderer out of jail and burn him at the stake, in the presence of all the negroes that were there, to set an example before them, and show them what will be the result of all such conduct if there should ever be such again. And he closed by saying, "All that feel as I do will follow me." He then leaped from the stand, and there was a general shout given, and he led the way to the jail, and nine-tenths of the multitude followed. On arriving at the jail they found the sheriff and jailor, who did all they could to suppress the mob, but all to no purpose.

They now mustered some 800 or 1,000 strong. They then commenced with sledge hammers, crowbars and axes, and in about an hour entered the jail and brought forward the victim (the negro murderer.) They marched him to the centre of the jail yard, drove down a large stake and chained him in an erect position, hand and feet, fast to the stake. There was an abundance of shavings and fine split wood piled around him—this consumed some half an hour.—During this time the negro talked to the negroes that gathered around him. He told them that he had a good master, and that he was always treated too well and given too many liberties, and for them to take warning in time and never to do as he had done. Then the torch was applied, and he seemed to be entirely indifferent about it until the flames began to burn as high as his knees. Then he began to twist, and snort, and groan, and in about a minute more he commenced to scream. He gave some of the most hideous screams that I ever heard come from any human being. I could not stand to see any more and left. When I left the flames were burning as high as his head. I was only a spectator, took no hand either for or against. I think that there were some 1,500 to 2,000 people to witness this dreadful scene and 200 or 300 negroes.

Death of Rev. Thomas Curtis, D. D.—The Charleston Courier informs us that information has been received in that city which removes all doubt as to the uncertainty in regard to the victim by the recent disaster on board the steamer *North Carolina*, which vessel was destroyed by fire on Saturday, 29th ult., while on her passage from Baltimore for Norfolk.

For some days after the disaster much doubt existed as to the identity of the person of the unfortunate victim who fell a prey to the flames. It is now ascertained to have been Rev. Thomas Curtis, D. D., of the Limestone Springs Female High School, an eminent minister of the Baptist denomination, highly esteemed by all who knew him. In his death the church has lost a gifted and faithful servant, and the cause of education an energetic and accomplished leader.

The friend at whose house he sojourned while in the city of Baltimore, previous to his departure on board the *North Carolina*, states that at "family prayer on the morning before leaving he evinced a most unusual earnestness of feeling, and of deep, affectionate anxiety for the spiritual welfare of that family circle, as well as the universal welfare of his fellow men. He was cheerful in parting with other friends, but spoke decidedly that he should probably 'see their faces no more.'"

The last account given of him by his fellow passengers is, that he was seen reading his Bible in his berth.

Thus has passed away from earth one who has made his mark upon the age, and whose influence will still continue to exert its power for good upon those who knew him. Having accomplished his "three score years and ten," he has been called to his reward; and while the bereaved are weeping over their loss, there is no doubt that he is rejoicing in his gain. He was, evidently, prepared for the destroyer, and it met him as one unarmed.

Greenville Mountaineer.]

The Four Tongues.—Some years ago a bold essayist in the Dublin University Magazine prophesied that in the course of time there would be only four languages spoken in the world: English, Russian, French and German.

Eloped with his Step Mother.—A young man of the mature age of nineteen years, who was employed in the Pike House, at Bloomington, Ill., not long since, eloped with his step mother on Friday evening, 14th uitmo.

☞ The Auburn (Ala.) *Signal* declares in favor of Gov. Wise for the Presidency.

Remarks of Mr. Clingman.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States December 20, 1858, on the duties on Railroad iron.

Mr. Clingman. Mr. President, in this connection, I should like to ask the Senator from New York a question. Some years ago the subject was under discussion in Congress, and I was then informed that on the Erie railroad, which was made, perhaps wholly or in part, out of American iron, there were found to be some very bad and very brittle rails. I know that was admitted in the discussion in the other House. I should like to ask the gentleman from New York whether that is the fact or not, and whether there was not a good deal of breakage on the Erie rails—those that were made in American furnaces?

Mr. Seward. I can only answer that I have no knowledge of the fact. It did not happen to fall within the range of my observation or heresay.

Mr. Clingman. If it be true, and I have no doubt it is, it merely proves that in the United States we can have bad iron made, as well as good. I understand there has been some very bad iron made in this country for railroad purposes. My object Mr. President, in rising, was to call attention to this circumstance with reference to the general argument of the Senator from Rhode Island, who says that it will not do to make bad iron, that the British manufacturers have sent us bad iron here, and therefore we ought to regulate it. We might with as much propriety expect to regulate, by legislation, the sale of bad shoes. A gentleman told me the other day that he had bought some shoes made in New England perhaps in the Senator's own State, that did not last a week. People buy them because they are cheap; but they last a very little while. Every body understands that. So it is with railroad companies. If you go to Wales and buy the cheapest iron, you will get an inferior article; if you give a higher price, you will get the best English iron, which is about equal to our own iron. The company has the discretion to buy the best iron. If it be true, therefore, as the Senator from Rhode Island argues, that American iron will last ten times as long as English iron, why not leave this company to find out that fact?

As we are called upon now to advance money out of the Treasury to build this road, and as we are called upon to give public lands to effect that object, would it not be cheaper and better for all parties to release the company from the tax on iron which they will have to pay if they bring it from abroad—the import tax? It is said that it will take three hundred thousand tons to make this road. Well, ten dollars a ton on that—and I suppose the present duty is about that; I have not inquired about the price of iron lately—would be $3,000,000. Is it a wise policy with us to impose a tax of $3,000,000 on this iron, and then pay them back sums of money or give them lands? I am perfectly willing if all imports are taxed, and you have no free list, that those engaged in making railroads shall pay their share of the public taxes; but if you have a free list, and things that are to be used by manufacturing companies are to come in free, why not let those who are manufacturing railroads have the iron free of duty, especially on a road which we are called upon to build in part?

Now, I submit to Senators whether there is any policy in putting our hands into the pockets of these people, if they find it more advantageous to import foreign iron, and making them pay a heavy tax and then drawing the money out of the Treasury and returning it to them, or giving them lands in lieu of it. I have been of the opinion for a long while, that if there was any one article which it was important to make free, it was railroad iron. It is conceded on all hands that the foreign iron is cheaper. I put the question to members from Pennsylvania, who were making arguments in favor of an additional tax upon iron, and they admitted the fact at that time—it may have been changed since—that the railroads which went up directly to their furnaces, and were employed in transporting their iron to market, were laid down with foreign iron. Well, if in Pennsylvania, where they are making iron, and where they are always so clamorous for taxes on the agriculture of the country, they think proper to use foreign iron, why should not everybody else be allowed to use it?—I would not advocate this policy if you proposed to tax everything; but if raw materials used by manufacturers are to be free, why not let the raw material that is used in making railroads be free?

The Senator from Connecticut said this morning that the English had reduced the price of their iron in order to break down our establishments. I should like to know how much that reduction is. Can the Senator inform me whether it is ten or twenty dollars a ton, or what amount? Has he any *data* on the subject? What reduction, in other words on English iron, has to be made to enable them to underwork our establishments and break them down?

Mr. Foster. The English newspaper from which I read, stated that it was two pounds per ton.

Mr. Clingman. That is about ten dollars. Well, in England they are making, I think, about four million tons at this time. I know that three or four years ago they were making three million tons, and that branch of industry has increased very rapidly. Ten dollars on four million tons is $40,000,000. If these English manufacturers are willing to lose $40,000,000 a year to break down the few establishments in the United States, for we are not making a great many rails in this country, I think it shows that they have very little judgment, and we ought to be able to compete with such people. But really, does any man believe it? Is it not a perfect absurdity? Why, sir, some years ago, a gentleman made this argument, and upon calculation I then found, taking his own statements from his printed speech, to break down three furnaces, (for I believe at that time it was conceded there was but three furnaces in the United States that were making rails, and they were making from eighteen thousand to twenty thousand tons,) the British manufacturers were actually spending $30,000,000 a year losses on their own iron! Does anybody believe that? Does any one suppose that business men, common sense men, would do such a thing? You might just as well argue that the American cotton planters had put down the price of cotton in this country to break down the little establishments in Algeria.

This branch of industry is going on in England. I have no doubt they get the best prices they can. It is very easy to explain why they underwork us. We have got plenty of ore, plenty of coal. We have advantages in that respect; but labor is cheaper with them. According to the statements which the iron conventions have sent us from time to time, they say that nine tenths of the cost of making iron is labor; that there is only about one tenth in the value of the materials used. If that be the case, we never can work on as cheap terms as they do, unless we put down the price of labor, and nobody is in favor of that. We have to give in this country about a dollar a day for the same labor that they could get for, perhaps, twenty-five cents a day, and of course they will continue to underwork us. This question presents itself; shall we avail ourselves of these cheap rails to make our roads, that benefit the whole country and get our produce to market, or shall we refuse to do it? Would it be reasonable in the people of Great Britain to refuse to take our cotton at ten cents a pound, and try to get cotton elsewhere at twenty cents, in small quantities? Nobody will pretend that it would be.—Why shall we not make use of this wisdom? As to the idea of what is raw material, and what is not, there is nothing in the world in it. Coal is raw material, and so is iron ore, to the maker of pig metal, and then pig metal is raw material to the maker of bar iron, and bar iron is raw meterial to the blacksmith, who wants to work it up, and the plows and hoes he makes, the farmer might consider his raw material—instruments to work his crop—things that are used in getting the crop; and the rails are a part of the raw material that the railroad makers make use of in constructing railroads. I think, therefore, there is no reason upon earth for any such distinction.

I did not mean, however, Mr. President, to be drawn into any general argument on this question; but I wanted some gentleman who has examined the bill to move a distinct proposition to allow this railroad company to get the iron where they can get it cheapest, and import it free of any tax. I think it is a far a more sensible policy to do that, than to impose taxes upon them, and then burdens on the rest of the community. I know there is complaint that there was a pressure last year, that the times are hard, and that something must be done for the manufacturers. That is an old story, sir. The times are just as hard on the agriculturalists as upon the manufacturers. Why tax them when their produce is liable to fall? American labor is to be protected, it is said. All those people who make crops in the sunshine are laborers. Why impose a tax on them.

I have no doubt that the iron business is profitable to this country, and it will go on. A Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cameron] asked the other day, if the three hundred and fifty thousand men who were engaged in the manufacture of iron should all stop work, what would be the condition of the country? Now, suppose that the three and a half million of agriculturists should all stop work, what would be our condition? Men continue farming and planting, because it is the best thing they can do. Others continue to make iron, because it is the best thing they can do. The Government, I hold, is equally bound to protect all of them. I say this much to indicate my views of our revenue policy, for I fear there is to be an attempt to impose a protective tariff on the country again above the wants of the Treasury, for high duties so far from helping the Treasury, as every body knows, are calculated, and in fact, notoriously intended, to prevent the collection of the revenue. It is said, however, by some gentlemen, that when you impose a tax, you must impose it so that the manufacturers may derive some advantage. That is a popular argument; but when you examine it, what does it amount to? Simply this, that if you impose a tax on the people to support the Government, the manufacturers come in and say "we must have some too; we are not willing that the people shall pay you to support the Government unless we get a draw." That, reduced to its simplest form, is about the amount of the argument. Every body knows that by imposing a duty on articles that are not made in this country, you get the revenue at a less cost to the consumers. I will not, however, Mr. President, trouble the Senate further.

Large Planing Mill Destroyed.

Richmond, January 31.

The extensive Planing Mill, on the corner of Sixth and Cary street, belonging to the brothers Gibson, was burned to-night. The insurance is $6,000, which is partially effected in Richmond, and partly in the Lychburg Hose Company. This does not cover the loss.

Burning of a Large Catholic Church—The beautiful Roman Catholic Church of St. James, on St. Denis street, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst., at Montreal.

Returning to Slavery.—Two free negroes have applied to the authorities in Knoxville for permission to become chattles again.—This they have a right to do under the law of the State.

Sut Lovengood's Dog.

When I wer a boy, and my legs not longer than John Wentworth's, dad fotched home a daddrapped, wuthless, mangy fleabitten, gray old fox houn, good for nuthing but tu swallow up what orter lined the bowels ove us brats. Well I naturally tuck a distaste to him, and had a sorter hankerin arter hurtin his feelings snd discomfertin ove him every time dads back wer turned.—This sorter kept a big skeer alles before his eyes, and an orful yell in his throat reddy to pore out the fast moshun he seed me make. Se he larnt to swaller things as he run, and allers kept his laigs well onder himself, for he never know how soon he mought want to use em in trotting his trifling carcus beyon the reach ove a grate flying rock. He knowed the whiz of a rock in mochun as well, and he never stopped tu see who flung hit, but jist let his head fly open to gin a howl—room to com—and sot his laigs tu gwine the way his nose happened to be pintin. He'd shy roun every rock he seed in the road, for he looked on hit as a calamity tu cum arter him some day. Ef he left home some nabor's dog tanned his hide, and ef he stade at home, I was allers arter hit tu tan hit, so he dident see much more peace ove mind nur a suckit rider dus in a Baptist naburhood at sacrament time when the river am up in good dippin order. And in all my born days I never seed him agwine the same way I wuz, he made that an onbrakabil ruil. I think I got my fust noledge ove gittin way frum imagunary trobul and common tribulashun, from him; and with the vantage of a holesum par of laigs and the power of usein em, I allers found his plan tu work well. I tell you Georgy, that runnin am the greatest invenshun on yearth when used carefully.—Whar'ed I a bin by this time ef I had'nt relyed ontu these yare laigs? Do yon see em? Dont they mind you ove a par ove compusses made to devide a mile into quarters?—They'll do, I'll be circumstanshully dad draped ef they don't.

Well, one day, I tuck a pig's bladder ni ontu the size ove a duck aig and filled it with powder and korked hit up with a piece ove spunk; rolled hit up it a thin sculp ove meat, and sot the spunk afire, and flung hit out; he swallowed hit at one jerk, and sot in tu gittin away for doin hit. I bearn a noise like sumthin bustin, and his tail lit atop ove my hat. His head were way down the hill and had tuck a deth holt onter a root.—His fore laigs were fifty feet up the road makin runin moshuns, ane his hine ones a straddil ove the fence. His innards wer hangin in links ontu the cabin chimly, sept about a yard in mam's bussum. As tu the dog hisself, as a dog, I never seed him agin. Well dad flung five or six hundred onder my shurt with the dried skin ofen a bull's tail, and gin me the remaindur next day with a waggin whip what he borrowed frum a feller while he wer a watterin his hoses; the wagginer got sorry fur me and hollered tu me tu turn my beggin and squealin, intu fust rate runnin, which I imejutly did, and the last lick missed me bout ten fut.

Woman's Thoughts on Woman.—A clever English woman named Mrs. Bodichon, in a recent treatise on "Woman and work" in this country, is pointedly sarcastic on the censurable manner in which parents educate their daughters for matrimony here, instead of for the great business of life. We fancied that we had uttered some bitter truths on this subject; but our observations were as the "honey of Hybla" to the pointed, direct, emphatic truths she enunciates as the result of personal investigation. She speaks in this wise of the conduct of an American papa:

"If he can live in some style, he counts on his daughters marrying; and if he cannot, he probably sends them to some relative in a city, who receives them for a long visit, in the hope of 'getting them off.' Many thousands of young girls come to the cities to stay with brothers, uncles, or friends for this purpose. A worse preparation for any serious life cannot be conceived. Years of idleness are often passed in this way—years spent in nothing but dressing and dissipating. And what does in lead to? Marriage, probably; but what sort of marriages can be from such a false position? With such beginning to life, it is almost impossible the girl can ever become a noble human being."

This is caustic, and, we cannot help thinking, remarkably near the truth. We are compelled to witness fearful illustrations of this false pride every day of our lives. No wonder spinsterdom is becoming more and more populous, "grasswidowhood, so common, and applications for divorce so numerous. Sensible men dare not marry these dolls and inefficients, and the precipitate who do wed them have no resource but subsequent flight or an appeal to justice.

"I do not blame a bachelor,
If he leads a single life;
The way the girls are now brought up,
He can't support a wife."

And, if the moral portion of the community, instead of confining itself to the deprecation of so many spasmodic attempts to amend all legislation on the subject of the marriage laws would devote its energies as assiduously to the duty of fitting the young women of this generation to become the worthy and honorable mothers of those who must be American sovereigns in the next, the result could not be but grateful to themselves and advantageous to humanity.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

Remarkable Man.—An old man in Williamson county, Tenn., who is now 85 years of age, says he never took a chew of tobacco, though making millions of pounds of it in his life; never smoked a cigar or pipe, and never had on a pair of boots.

The New York Herald says of Senator Sumner: "If his sufferings are half as acute as they have been represented, he ought to have learned the virtue of *resignation* by this time."

The Detroit Elopement.

The Detroit Press has some account of the manner in which Mrs. Judson, who eloped with the negro, spent the time among her new friends. It says:

The style of living which the young woman was introduced to on the first day of the honey-moon is worth noticing. Her sable lover, pursuance of an intention to set up housekeeping, bought some dishes and old furniture, and the two moved into a board shanty in the back of Windsor. This was in the negro quarter, which it is needless to say, comprises several quarters of the whole town, and was surrounded by about fifty more shanties. The occupants of these, quite taken by surprise, turned out *en masse*, and the bridal calls of the young wife consisted of an indiscriminate rush of darkies of all ages, sexes, colors and varieties. The only room she had was filled with the odorous visitors, from morning till night, who gazed at her with open mouths, while little ebonies climbed on the roof, peeped in the windows, and stole her corn bread.

It is estimated by competent Windsor authorities that she received a thousand calls the first day. How she got through with her reception is unknown, but considering the fact, that she had been brought up in decency, it is natural to suppose that her stomach must have rebelled occasionally, notwithstanding the inculcations of her father, who believed them good enough for her until they actually got her. The story which the parent circulated, to the effect that she was insane, and that he should put her in an insane asylum is all bosh. No insane asylum will admit her, as she has given not the slightest sign of insanity.

While we pity, says the Mobile Register, a person of any sense or delicacy or decency, in such a position, we most sincerely trust that all the imaginable bad luck may attend the parent who teaches his child what he feels in his own heart to be a lie. The meanest cell of a prison is an abode too good for him. If any thing could be expected from a set of fanatics we would hope that the above might prove a lesson to them, but as this cannot be, they must, one by one, learn the lesson at dear experience—at the sacrifice of their children.

Hard on the Doctors.—Mr. Harris, the United States Consul to Japan, recently had a spell of sickness at Jeddo, concerning which he writes as follows:

"The Emperor and the Council of State manifested the greatest anxiety during my illness, and showed a marked solicitude for my recovery. His majesty daily sent me kind messages, with presents of fruit, arrow-root, &c. He also sent down two of his best physicians from Jeddo to attend me. The doctors sent a daily report of my condition to the Court, and on the receipt there of a bulletin to the effect that I could not recover, the Emperor issued an order to them to cure me, and they were also informed that the safety of their heads depended on my recovery. I cannot sufficiently thank these doctors for their unweared attentions to me. Night and day one of them was always at my bed side, and they showed all the gentleness and tenderness of a woman in their treatment of me."

Desecrating the Sabbath.—The Queen of Spain on Sunday, November 28, gave a splendid ball at her palace, which was attended by 1800 persons. She danced with her Prime Minister, Marshal O'Donnell, and the Russian Ambassador. The British Minister did not appear in the ball room, on account of the day, it is alleged, though he appeared in the drawing room. This is quite a nice distinction.

Something Worth Knowing.—One day last week, while purchasing a lot of dried fruit, we discovered small pieces of sassafras bark mixed amongst it, and upon inquiry were informed that it was a preventive against the worm. It is said that dried fruit put away with a little bark, (say a large handful to the bushel) will save for years unmolested by those troublesome little insects, which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a single season. The remedy is cheap and simple, and we venture to say a good one.—*Lexington Flag.*

Black and White.—We find in an exchange paper the statement that seventy-two white females were married to negroes in the State of Massachusetts last year. If this be so, it is carrying out the Abolition doctrine to practical results.

A Clergyman Caught.—In Rochester recently, a clergyman was caught stealing a quantity of straw from a neighbor's barn.—He attempted to escape, but was caught.—He attributed his thieving propensities to some unaccountable aberration or weakness of mind.

Personal.—Rev. Theodore Parker, the well known infidel Abolition clergyman of Boston, has gone South for his health, as the physicians say he needs a warmer climate. It is well for him to get accustomed to hot places.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

An old toper, choosing to drink a glass of water, for want of something stronger, smacked his lips, and turned to one of his companions: "Why, it don't taste badly. I have no doubt 'tis wholesome for females and tender children."

There are twenty nine young men in the college of Georgetown, Ky, preparing for the ministry of the Baptist church.

A circus performer in Tennessee waltzes around the ring with two or more large men swinging by the hair of his head.

Pulpit Pronunciation.—Some one who has been visiting one of our popular uptown churches, gives a graphic description of fashionable pronunciation among our gilt edged preachers. He says that the text was, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear," which the preacher rendered, "He that hath yahs to yah, let him yah."—*New York Herald.*

There are about 200 gas companies in the United States, and the number is rapidly increasing.

The Tariff and the Treasury --The Statement of Secretary Cobb.

The Receipts not adequate to meet Expenses—The Secretary recommends a Reduction of Expenditures—The Repeal of the Laws to Construct new Post Offices and Custom and Court Houses—The Abolishment of Franking Privilege—The Increase of Postage Rates—A Modification of the Tariff, and the Extension of the Treasury Note Act.

WASHINGTON, February 3.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House to day a reply to the resolution passed by that body, calling for the actual and probable receipts from customs, public lands, and other sources, for this and the next fiscal year, and his opinion whether the said receipts will be adequate to meet the public expenditures.

He says the receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending September last, were nearly $25,231,000, as stated in his annual report. The receipts for the remaining three-quarters were estimated at $38,5000, of which sum $37,000,000, were estimated to be derived from customs. It was believed that the quarter ending December last, would yield $10,000,000; the present quarter, ending the 31st of March, $15,000,000, and the next quarter, ending the 30th of June, $12,000,000.

In reference, not only to customs, but to the public lands and other sources of revenue, all the information which has been received at the department since his annual report, confirms the correctness of the estimates, of the probable receipts for the present and next fiscal year. He is, therefore, of the opinion that the result will show that the actual receipts for the remaining quarters of the present and for the next fiscal year, will not vary materially from the estimates already submitted to Congress. In support of this opinion, he submitted a comparison of the receipts for the same quarters of the two preceeding years.

During the fiscal year, ending the 30th of June 1857, the importations were heavy, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those exported, to over $294,000,000, and the receipts for the customs for that year were $63,348,000. In the fiscal year, ending June, 1858, the importations were much reduced, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those imported to $202,000,000 and the receipts from the customs for that year were $12,046,000. To realize his estimates, the importation of dutiable goods for the present fiscal year must reach $250,000,000, besides those exported; and for the next fiscal year the sum of $280,000,000.

Comparing the foregoing statement of receipts and looking to a favorable and healthy re-action in business, he should regard it as unsafe and unwise to calculate upon a larger importation than the present estimates contemplate; and entertaining these opinions, he is compelled to say that the receipts will not be adequate to the necessity of public exigencies, unless the expenditures should be reduced below the amount estimated for. He has seen no indications that would induce the opinion that such a result can be reasonably anticipated. On the contrary, should the bills which have been passed by either the one or the other branch of Congress, be finally passed by both, and become laws, the expenditures would be very largely and permanently increased. It is estimated that the pension bill alone, which has passed the House, would add several millions to the annual expenses of the Government, and even a large amount for the next fiscal year. Other bills, which passed either the Senate or the House, would in a large measure, swell the amount of expenditures. These are contingencies towards which the attention of Congress should be directed, in considering the probable receipts and expenditures of the Government. Either the expenditures must be reduced to the estimated receipts, or some other means of revenue be provided. If the first remedy can be effected, it is certainly the most desirable.

He has already submitted to Congress the plans for codifying the revenue laws, and for the re-organization of the collection districts, which if sanctioned and passed into laws, would greatly facilitate the operations of the Treasury Department, and reduce largely the expenses for collecting the revenue.

There stand on the statute books, laws requiring the building of custom houses, post offices and court houses, at places where the public service does not require them at this time. A repeal of these laws, or the postponement of their execution to a period of greater prosperity and less embarrassment, would relieve the treasury of that amount of expenditures.

The recommendation to abolish the franking privilege, and raising the letter rate to five cents, with the view of bringing the Post Office Department as near as possible to its former self sustaining position, will, if carried out, greatly relieve the treasury. In the other departments, reductions might also, in all probability, be made.

He calls attention to the out standing treasury notes. In the estimates of receipts and expenditures, the permanent redemption of them, as they fall due has not been completed. All the calculations have been made upon the basis of keeping them in circulation, and, as a matter of course, the redemption of the whole or of any part must increase the anticipated deficiency, unless authority be given for their reissue, or rather provision be made for their redemption. Since February last, there has been redeemed $543,600 and by the 30th June next, the sum of $17,758,900 will fall due, at which time their payment must be met.

He only speaks of those which have been brought to the attention of Congress, and commends them to their favorable consideration. If, however, the appropriation made at the present session, shall reach the amount estimated for in the Secretary's report, a deficiency will exist which must be provided for by additional legislation, and to the extent that the appropriations shall exceed the estimates will that deficiency be necessarily increased.

He says he has already expressed the opinion that the public debt ought not to be increased by an additional loan. That opinion remains unchanged. The present tariff should be so modified as to supply such deficiency as may exist, and he recommends his views on the subject, expressed in his annual report, to favorable consideration.

Should Congress adjourn without legislating on the subject, it would be almost impossible, under most favorable receipts from the ordinary sources, for the department to meet the public liabilities until another Congress should be convened. He had already recommended that this immediate demand should be provided for, by authorizing the re-issue of those treasury notes for one or two years. This can easily be effected by extending for that period the provisions of the Act of December, 1857, authorizing the issue of treasury notes.

The proposition to convert these notes into a permanent debt ought not to receive the favorable consideration of Congress. It would be virtually to postpone their ultimate payment to a distant day, when the policy of the Government should be to redeem them from year to year as the means of the treasury will justify. The public debt, which remains in the form of treasury notes, can always be redeemed without endangering the successful operations of the department.

Whenever there shall be an excess of the revenue over the expenditures, it can be safely placed to the redemption of the treasury notes—the power of re-issuing them existing, should the future receipts from any cause fall below the estimates of the department. An additional reason is given, namely: the notes can be redeemed without the payment of any premium, which can hardly be the case with the United States stock. Contemplating the gradual redemption of these notes, and being opposed to the policy of adding the sum of twenty millions to the permanent debt, he repeats his former recommendation for extending the operation of the treasury note act for one or two years more.

Old Line Democracy.

DR. S. L. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

We acknowledge to a strong feeling, some may call it prejudice, in favor of the men, who unflinchingly maintain Democratic principles,—who never look to personal consequences,—but unhesitatingly follow out their political faith, wherever it may lead them. Among the young men whom we have remarked during this and a former legislature, we know of none who bears a more stainless escutcheon than the gentleman whose name heads this article. We have never known him to give to a section what was due to the State, and though seldom taking part in the proceedings of the House, he is ever present, an attentive and interested observer. We know of no man, in whose fidelity, to old line democracy, we have stronger faith, and give this public testimony in justice to Mr. Love, as one of the *very* few who have never *shrinked* or shrunk from avowing his principles. With his clear intellect, sound judgment, pure patriotism, and sterling democracy, he is worthy of all confidence, and we hope his constituents will long retain him in their service, or only change to give him a higher and more extended trust. When that day comes, as come it will, we are willing to pledge ourselves, that he will deserve the honor, for he has proved his fidelity when many wavered. Because we know him well, we place him first in our notices of the young "old liners," the hope and the strength of our party, "who have never bent a knee to Baal," and stand firm amid a generation of political trimmers.— *Warrenton News.*

Almost a Pitched Battle

Between the Regulators and Moderators of East Florida.

It is known that hostile feelings have for sometime existed, and that frequent collisions have taken place between parties known as Regulators and Moderators, in East Florida. The feud had become so bitter and so widely extended, that it was feared that serious consequences might result from it. We are gratified to learn from the letter of a correspondent, who writes us from Chocochatte County, under date of 26th inst., that a treaty of peace has been concluded between the factions. Our correspondent says:

"The Regulators and Moderators of our county have at length brought matters to, I hope, a final settlement. The Moderators having made several demonstrations in force at our county site, and uttered a great many threats and much abuse of the opposite party, finally challenged the Regulators to meet them on the 17th, at the county site, and fight it out. The Regulators promptly accepted the challenge and mustered in force, but no Moderators appeared until late in the evening of that day, when three came into town, evidently as spies and armed to the teeth. The Regulators immediately arrested them, and being determined to put an end to the controversy, they compelled the prisoners to lead them to the rendezvous of the Moderators, who were collected in force at a place some seven miles off. A little before night they were marshalled face to face, between forty and sixty men on each side, at about one hundred and sixty yards apart, and a parley sounded. The Regulators demanded the immediate disbanding of the Moderators, and a pledge of future good behavior on their part, or an immediate appeal to arms. The Moderators acceded to the first proposition, and thus our community was saved from the disgrace and horrors of a pitched battle between fellow citizens, neighbors, friends and relatives."—*Savannah News.*

Great Conflagration.

Loss of 32,000 Barrels of Flour.—Estimated Loss $300,000.—Two Lives Lost, &c.

BOSTON, February 7.

Russell's new mechanical bakery was burned on Sunday morning. Several houses were crushed by the falling walls. Two persons are said to be killed and several wounded. Thirty-two thousand barrels of flour burned and destroyed. The loss is estimated at three thousand dollars. Said to be the work of an incendiary.

Burning of William and Mary College.

PETERSBURG, VA., February 8.

William and Mary College, located at Williamsburg, was burnt this morning, together with the library and libaratory. This was the oldest institution in the country.—There was an insurance of $22,000 on the property.

It is stated that a firm in New York have made a profit of $100,000 by manufacturing steel hoops for ladies.

HIGH PRICED NEGROES AND LOW PRICED COTTON.—The influx of negroes into the cotton and sugar producing States the present season, has been enormous. The Mobile Register estimates the number as high as 50,000. At the same time, the prices at which the slaves are held are unprecedentedly high. Coupling these facts together, and accepting the theory that the prices of negroes are graduated by the price of cotton, the Register is led to speculate as to the probable effect of this condition of things upon the business and financial interests of the South.

As the present amount of home slave labor is sufficient to till the lands now open and under cultivation, this large influx of labor will require that new lands should be opened and cultivated, thereby largely increasing the crops. The question then arises, will the demand be equal to the supply—the price of cotton ruling as at present? If not, (the Register argues,) prices must decline, and with consequences by no means flattering.

If the negroes have been purchased on time, says the Register, and we are satisfied that such is the case with a large portion of them, a decline of a few cents in cotton would produce a re-action that must necessarily seriously embarrass the planting interest that have purchased on these terms. It is too much the custom for planters to anticipate their crops in dollars and cents, and shape their liabilities accordingly.

The demand for laborers is good, but we do not think it justifies the exorbitant and high rates which prevail, although the South was never more solvent than now."

To what point we are drifting, for weal or for woe, is a problem to be solved by the future.

THROUGH TICKETS ON SOUTHERN ROADS.—The President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, has communicated to the Railroad Board of Trade, on application of a committee appointed to solicit the earliest possible arrangement for a through ticket system on the Railroads South and Southwest, the following schedule of rates from principal Southern cities to Philadelphia and New York. These rates are to go into operation, or the tickets are to be offered for sale on these lines on and after Monday next:

From	To Philada.	To N. York.
New Orleans,	$49,00	$60,00
Vicksburg,	46,00	47,00
Memphis,	34,00	36,00
Grand Junction,	33,00	35,00
Jackson, Miss.,	34,00	36,00
Huntsville, Ala.,	31,00	33,00
Knoxville,	24,00	27,00
Nashville,	31,00	33,00
Chatanooga or Dalton,	27,00	31,00
Atlanta, Ga.,	31,00	34,00
Charleston, or Columbia,	23,50	26,50
Augusta,	26,00	29,00
Savannah,	31,00	33,00
Macon,	33,00	34,00
Columbus, Ga.,	35,00	37,00
Wilmington, N. C.,	17,00	19,00
Weldon, "	11,75	14,00
Richmond,	8,50	11,50
Petersburg,	9,50	12,50

The Rev. Dr.——, of Georgia has a rather slow delivery, which was the occasion of an amusing scene in the chapel of the Lunatic Asylum. At his last appointment, he was preaching upon the absolute necessity of trusting to Christ. He was illustrating his subject by the case of a man condemned to be hung, and reprieved under the gallows.—He went on to describe the gathering of the crowd, the bringing out of the prisoner, his remarks under the gallows, the appearance of the executioner, the adjustment of the halter, the preparation to let fall on the platform, and just then the appearance in the distance of the dust covered courier, and jaded horse, the waving handkerchief, the commotion in the crowd. At this thrilling point, when every one was listening in breathless silence to the *denouement*, the Doctor became a little prolix. One of the lunatics could hold in no longer; he arose in the congregation and shouted: "Hurry Doctor—for mercy's sake, hurry! They'll hang the man before you get there."

A LESSON ON HUMAN VANITY.—Neighbor T. had a social party at his house a few evenings since, and the "dear boy" Charles, a five year old colt, was favored with permission to be seen in the parlor. "Pa" is somewhat proud of his boy, and Charles was, of course, elaborately gotten up for so great an occasion. Among other extras, the little fellow's hair was treated to a liberal supply of eau de cologne, to his huge gratification. As he entered the parlor and made his bow to the ladies and gentlemen: "Lookee here," said he, proudly, "if any of you smells a smell, thats me!" The effect was decided and Charles, having thus delivered an illustrative essay on human vanity, was the hero of the evening.

A RARE AND FATAL DISEASE.—The Providence Journal records the appearance of a rare disease in that city, infectious and suddenly fatal in its operation. The first symptom is the appearance of a small pimple on the lip, face, or hands, which soon assumes the character of an indurate pustule. In a few hours mortification ensues and the patient dies. It seems almost like a plague. Several persons have died of the distemper.

JOKE ON THE GOVERNOR.—The Raleigh Giraffe relates the following:

About twilight the other evening, just as our Governor was passing down street to his residence a stranger rode up to the sidewalk before one of the stores and called out to His Excellency:

"I say, stranger, won't you be so kind as to hold my horse while I step in here and do a little trading?"

"Why, my dear fellow," said a bystander, "that is Governor Ellis."

"That? He the Governor."

"Yes."

"Well, who cares if it is? Didn't I vote for him?"

Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Lee, Massachusetts, had a surprise party of her fifteen children, on her one hundredth birthday, January 9.

☞ A good story is told of Mrs. Douglas, when asked recently regarding her politics. Her reply was: "I am an Old-line Whig with pretty strong *Douglas proclivities*."

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Feb. 17, 1859.

The Democratic Party.

An esteemed personal friend, but political opponent, writing from Georgia, says—

"What is to become of the Democracy? Bursting up, exploding, going to pieces, running mad, fighting each other, contending for spoils, some for a change in the Tariff, others opposed, some for Cuba by purchase, others against it; some are for it by conquest, while a large party go dead against such proceedings; some are for taking it, right or wrong, while the cool, sober part utterly condemn this course, as it may end in too much bloodshed. What will you do? Are you prepared to take sides with such extremists, or are you still acting the part of a philosopher, watching and waiting for future developments? The party seems to be divided to such an extent that I cannot foresee its destiny, unless it be utter ruin, upon which event a new one must be formed. I am ready to join a good constitutional party, which will carry out the principles of that noble instrument, upon a basis of equality to all sections."

We concede honesty and a full share of devotion to the South, to our correspondent, and attribute the zest with which he evidently looks forward to the overthrow of the Democratic party, to a prejudice as old as himself. We have no faith in his predictions of a disruption of the party—none whatever.—If every politician in America were to die to day, it would not permanently affect the Democratic party, for its foundation is the Constitution and its temple the hearts of a free people. It cannot die, nor can the vagaries of politicians, the treachery of friends, or the assaults of enemies, shorten its days. It must live while the Republic lives, for it is essentially part and parcel of it. Its destruction has been often predicted, but never verified. Local issues, and the dissensions growing out of them, may weaken it for the time being in particular localities, but cannot seriously affect it as a National organization. Dishonest and selfish politicians may for a moment distract and impede it, in its onward march; but like a mighty river, which may for an instant seem to be arrested in its course by a brushwood barrier, and then sweeps the puny obstruction contemptuously before it, the Democratic party will move on, in all the pride of its strength, teaching traitors that it was not made for *them*, but to work out the destiny of the greatest empire on which the sun ever shone. It is the right arm of the Republic, the embodiment of Constitutional liberty, and the hope of the people.

The conflicting opinions in regard to the acquisition of Cuba, alluded to by our correspondent, amount to nothing at all. It is but natural that men looking at an important measure from different stand points, should take different views of it. Such predictions as our correspondent now makes, were made at the in-coming of Texas. Those predictions were not sustained by results; neither will these be. Minor differences of opinion can be tolerated without sacrificing principle or compromising the integrity of the party. We are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, in an amicable way, if possible; if not, we are still in favor of it.

As to the next Presidency, we have no doubt the Democracy will be able to "save the Union"—if it be worth saving. We expect to abide by the decision of the Charleston Convention, and hope to see not only our Georgia correspondent, but a host of other liberal and true hearted men bury their ancient prejudices and unite in the support of its nominees, as the best means of defeating our enemies at the North and of restoring quiet and imparting stability to the Government.

Small Business.

Mr. English has introduced a bill in Congress to tax newspaper Editors with postage on their exchange papers. A small business, Mr. English—very small, sir. When members of Congress take an economical fit, the first thing they do, generally, is to pitch into the Post Office Department. This is the only department of the government in which all the people have a direct interest, and there is no justice in burdening the system by increasing the rates of postage.

Robbery and Murder.

The Branch of the Union Bank, at Jackson, Tenn., was robbed of a large amount of specie and paper money, on the night of the 3d instant, and the Clerk, Mr. Miller, killed by having his brains knocked out. No clue of the villains has yet been discovered, but justice is after them, and they cannot escape the penalty of their horrid deed.

"O cursed lust of gold! when for thy sake
The wretch throws up his interest in both worlds:
First hang'd in this; then damn'd in that to come."

☞ A caravan of strolling vagabonds, known as Gipsies, passed through this place last week. They made no halt in town, but went through as if they were afraid of the cholera or the Sheriff—most likely the latter. Let them keep going.

MORE SLAVES.—It is reported that two cargoes of slaves, from Africa, are off the coast of Georgia, endeavoring to effect a landing.

"THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge." Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous corps of writers in all branches of Science, Art and Literature. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

Such is the title of a work now in course of publication by Appleton & Co. The entire work will comprise fifteen volumes of 750 pages each. The first four volumes are out, and the others will rapidly follow. The publishers, through their Agent here, E. J. Aston, Esq., have kindly presented us with the work. From a cursory examination of the volumes already issued, we are prepared to pronounce it the most valuable work issued from the press for many years. In its preparation the Editors have had the assistance of nearly a hundred writers, including persons in almost every part of the United States, in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe, whose names have attained an honorable distinction, each in some special branch of learning. The work is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original, and strictly American. Many of the writers employed on the work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations, and discoveries; and every article has been written, or re-written expressly for its pages.

Throughout its successive volumes The New American Cyclopædia will present a fund of accurate and copious information on Science, Art, Literature, Philosophy, Religion, Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, Law, Medicine, Mathematics, Astronomy, History, Biography, Geography, Travels, Chemistry, Mechanics, Inventions, Trades, &c., &c. All the latest intelligence on every topic has been procured, and the information brought down to the very day of printing.

In fine, nothing has been left undone to render it the best, as well as the most recent, work of General Reference in the English language. A copy of it should be in every library.

The price of the work ranges from $3 to $5 50 per volume, according to the style of binding.

This work may be had by calling on Ed. J. Aston, at his Book and Drug Store, corner of Main and Church streets, and subscribing for it. He will furnish the volumes as fast as they are issued from the press.

FRANKLIN, N. C., Feb. 10th, 1859.

REV. T. W. ATKIN—As the contracts for carrying the mails are to be let the coming Spring, would it not be well to call the attention of contractors to the route from Asheville to Murphy?

The road is good the entire distance; provender is cheap and plentiful, and the travel would pay well, if good coaches and clever drivers were always at hand, and the time of making the connection shortened. The route brings Asheville in connection with Ducktown and Cleaveland, Tenn., and the Rail Roads in N. W. Georgia. And as summer travelling in our mountains is always cheap and delightful, such a well managed contract would not fail to get a liberal share of public patronage.

Again, our people in the extreme west need better mail facilities. The patronage of newspapers is better in proportion to the increase of such facilities. Therefore it would be "a marvellously proper thing" for us to strike for better conveniences in these things.

Yours truly, L——.

We thank our correspondent for his suggestions, and heartily endorse every word he has said. We have intended to call attention to the same matter, but in the multiplicity of our engagements it was forgotten.—The country through which the route passes is daily growing in importance, not only on account of its rich mineral deposits, but also from the salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the excellence of the water, and the majestic and beautiful scenery which everywhere abounds. A good line of coaches, well managed, would prove a paying investment.

THE MORMONS.—A private letter from Salt Lake, says the daily Globe, dated Jan., the 7th., says that Judge Sinclair had adjourned the Grand Jury *sine die*, on the petition of nine members, in which they declare their inability to proceed with the examination of witnesses, in consequence of the excitement and violence manifested. The Jury was composed of nine Gentiles and welve Mormans, and the factious spirit rose so high in the jury room that revolvers were drawn, and a general fight was with difficulty prevented. The letter adds, that the idea of an impartial jury, or justice being obtained in that City is prosprepos and Martial law will drobably be established.

FRANK LESLIE'S "STARS AND STRIPES."—This is the title of a new periodical, by Frank Leslie, the first number of which we have received, printed in the city of New York, at 4 cents per copy. It contains 16 pages, and is well printed, and filled with interesting matter, and illustrated with engravings, and is well worthy of patronage. If you want a good work send for Frank Leslie's "Stars and Stripes," 13 Frankford Street, New York, and you will get it.

The Hon. A. H. Stevens has written to his friends, positively refusing a renomination to Congress.

☞ The next Southern Convention is to be held at Vicksburg, Miss., in May next.

☞ The Freemasons of Virginia, intend to erect a splendid temple at Richmond.

The Legislature.

From the Raleigh papers, as well as by private letters, we learn that nothing definite has been done in regard to our Rail Road matters. The Legislators spend their time in passing bills through one house for the fun of killing them in the other; they reject a bill to day and reconsider it to morrow. In this manner the time of an unusually long session has been spent, and very little State business has been transacted.

At the latest dates a bill to remove the restrictions from our Cross Charter was under consideration in the House.

The bill to remove free negroes from the State has been rejected.

The Revenue bill has passed the House, and will undoubtedly become a law.

The office of State Geologist is to be continued, contrary, as we believe, to the wishes of four fifths of the people of the State.

No time has been fixed upon for adjournment, but it is thought the session will not extend beyond the present week.

☞ On New Year's Day, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Henry D. Rogers, of Titabawassee, Saginaw county, Michigan, presented her husband with four living and healthy children, and the Legislature of that State is going to give her six hundred and forty acres of land. Better not; or all the enterprising "women of the West", wil be doing the same thing, perhaps going ahead of Mrs. Rogers, who is "some."

The mayor of Columbus, Ga., has issued orders for the stationing of a policeman at each of the Churches, whose business it is to arrest any person chewing tobacco, or smoking and spitting upon the steps of the Church.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Tariff bill was debated. The Cuban bill was also discused.

In the House, the General Appropriation bill was passed, but the items in the same were greatly reduced from the original estimates.

Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The Democratic caucus, at their meeting last night, adopted a resolution that the Treasury Note Law ought to be extended, appropriations speedily passed, and the governmental expenses reduced to the lowest possible standard.

Another British Outrage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11th, 1859.

The Government is in receipt of intelligence, that the American Brig Rufus Soule was recently seized, searched, and burnt, by the British steamer Viper, on suspicion of being a slaver.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1859.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Clingman made a concise convincing speech against the Tariff bill introduced by Mr. Bigler.

The resolutions upon the Cuban Acquisition bill was discussed, but no action was taken.

In the House, the Oregon State bill was discussed and then amended.

Hon. W. L. Goggin Nominated for Governor of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11, 1859.

The Whig State Convention in sesion in Richmond, yesterday nominated Hon. W. L. Coggin in opposition to Mr. Letcher, for Governor of Virginia.

Emigration to Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th, 1859.

The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration Association which has been incorporated according to law in the State of New York, is now chartering vessels to touch Savannah and New Orleans to take up emigrants for Arizona, under the direction of Gen. C. F. Henningsen. Hon. Mike Walsh of New York, is one of the prominent members, also several Georgians, Texians and Lousianians of note.

Offices are to be opened in New York on the 10th, and shortly after in the principal Southern cities.

AN AVAILABLE CANDIDATE.—If there be any who think that Mr. Fremont cannot run as well now as he did in 1856, the following item from the Mariposa Democrat may serve to enlighten them:

"On Thursday last, Fremont was seen to pass through Quartsburg, and take his way down the Stockton road, in a buggy, at a rattling speed. This, of course, excited the curiosity of the people in that place, but before any conclusion could be arrived at as to the probable cause, the under sheriff hove in view also at full speed. On being questioned as to the cause of the hurry, the officer replied that he had no time to stop, as he was in haste to overtake Fremont. Whether he effected the arrest, we have not yet learned. It is probable, however, that the colonel had too much start of him. The colonel is hard to catch when he gets a good start."

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The Homestead Bill, which passed the House of Representatives last week, gives to every head of a family, who is a citizen, or has delared his intention to become such, 160 acres from any unappropriated land belonging to the United States, on the simple condition that he shall make his home upon it and cultivate it. The Senate has yet to act upon the bill, and its passage in that body is very doubtful. If it become a law, it will exercise a very powerful influence in peopling the vast regions of the west.

☞ The New Orleans Crescent estimates the product of the cane crop for 1858 at 350,000 hogheads of sugar and 450,000 barrels of molasses, valued at $22,000,000.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 9.

The Senate adopted a resolution inquiring into the expediency of abrogating the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

The revenue resolutions were taken up; Mr. Toombs made a lengthy speech in reply to Mr. Bigler's on yesterday.

Mr. Slidell's Cuban bill was taken up after a long parliamentary struggle.

Mr. Doolittle introduced a substitute, the substance of which is to purchase Central America for the residence of Free negroes, and $50,000,000 to be appropriated for that purpose.

The House struck from the legislative and judicial bill, the item of $200,000 for mileage for members of Congress; also the $250,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for court purposes at New York; reduced the appropriations for mints, at New York and San Francisco, $150,000; and added $167,000 for the printing bill deficiencies.—It was then passed.

Mr. Branch reported back from the foreign committee the bill appropriating $30,000,000 to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba.—Referred to committee of the Whole.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, gave notice that he should substitute the word take for purchase.

Mr. Bocock introduced a bill to increase the number of surgeons and pursers in the navy.

WASHINGTON, February 10.

In the Senate, Mr. Yulee reported a bill for continuing the transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, via Savannah and Key West. The tariff bill was under discussion; and also Mr. Slidell's Cuban bill. It is now believed this bill will pass the Senate, but will not pass the House.

In the House, the Oregon admission bill was discussed.

The Administration is engaged in inquiries concerning the American brig Rufus Soule, which was seized, searched and burned by the British war Steamer Viper, on the coast of Africa, as a slaver.

THE WAR INDICATIONS IN EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the Globe, writing on the 14th ultimo, says:

"Every symptom of war is apparent in the most varied quarters. The ball at the Tuileries might pass for a revival of that famous *assemblee dansante* at Brussels, so vividly set forth in 'Childe Harrold,' forth from which the dancers sped to encounter balls of other sort. Nothing but strategetic conversation was heard all night. The Emperor was in spirits, and led off with Lady Cowley, while Austria's Envoy was nowhere. The per cussion cap factory is working double tides as long as daylight lasts, no lamp or gass being allowed on the premises. It will be remembered that after the Orsini explosion on this day last year, Government had taken into its own hands the fabrication of capsules all over France. All the old steamers that conveyed the Roman expedition in 1849 with such ease and dispatch to the Italian coast, are being put in order for another convoy, and every disposable ship carpenter at Brest or Cherbourg is sent by rail to Toulon.—People at Marseilles write on the 11th that every preparation in the Commissariet is hastened, and the business on 'Change has become exclusively of a military kind, the transactions having all reference to supplies."

A MODEL LOVER.—The Detroit Free-Press gives the following description of the negro who recently won the heart and hand of the young white heiress in that city:

"We were at some little pains yesterday to get a sight of this modern Othello who had won a second Desdemona, and found a lean, longshanked, hobbling darkey, about 50 years of age, his white wool showing off a countenance of superfine ivory-black to a frightful advantage. In his escape from the South, he received a shot in one of his legs, which adds nothing to the elegance of his locomotion, and there isn't a solitary ivory remaining to relieve the horrid chasm that yawns whenever he attempts to smile."

QUICK WORK.—At a turner's ball in Madison, a young Norwegian met a girl of the same nativity for the first time; both fell desperately in love at first sight—held a brief cosultation—sallied forth and hunted a Squire—became one—returned—danced their socks off—retired—woke up in the morning delighted—put their necks patiently into the matrimonial yoke and are now tugging on the uphill of life. Sensible young Norwegians! Saved all the time, money and "taller" candles usually spent in courting, besides a vast amount of blubber.—*Milwaukie Democrat.*

MR. SEWARD DEFINED.—"Scrape a Russian," said Napoleon, "and you will always find a Cossack underneath!"

So with the Honorable Mr. Seward, of the Senate of the United States. Scrape him—strip off his humanitarian pretences, his turgid eloquence, his everlasting claptrap, and you will find beneath nothing but a partisan and a demagogue.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

RUINED BY GAMBLING AND LOTTERIES.—The Boston Herald gives the particulars of two men who have recently left that city, having lost heavily by gambling and the purchase of lottery tickets. One has lost property of about $12,000, and the other is minus a property of about $40,000.

PAID UP.—The Adams Express Company, says the Confederation, have promptly paid up the $40,000, to the parties who forwarded it robbed from them last week. This promptness is highly commendable, and shows the entire ability of the company to meet all engagements and liabilities.

GETTING SENSIBLE.—The message of Gov. Banks of Massachusetts, delivered to the Legislature of that State, on Friday, is a direct, practical, business-like paper, confined solely to the affairs of the Commonwealth. It avoids, throughout, any allusion to national politics, or the question of slavey.

☞ It is said that the peach crop in Western New York has been recently destroyed by the late cold weather.

The Catholics of Boston have contributed $2,861 in aid of the American College in Rome.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.

The overland mail, from San Francisco to the 5th ult., has arrived.

Dates from Victoria are to the 10th ult. Ned McGowan, and a party of American rowdies, had carried off a British justice of the peace, and were fined $50 for contempt of court.

Fifteen Indians in Eden Valley had been killed by a party of whites for horse stealing.

The mail passengers report the Gila mines nearly deserted. The Camanches had stolen 11 mules and 50 horses belonging to settlers.

The Quebec Mercury says that white partridges have made their appearance in that region this winter.

We learn that a negro man, named Jack, belonging to the estate of Mrs. M. A. Williams, died on Sunday night last at the advanced age of 100 years and 10 months.—*Savannah News.*

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Times gives a piece of gossip, that one of the ministers at the last Cabinet Council declared that if the apprehension of war continue, there would be over one hundred thousand failures in Paris in a month.

☞ The monument to Ethan Allen, at Burlington, Vt., is completed. It is forty feet high.

FINED FOR KISSING.—Mrs. Russel and Jas. Hilton were arrested in Chicago, last week, for indulging in hugging and kissing in the street. The woman, being the aggressor, was fined $10, and the man $3.

"It is very difficult to live," said a widow with seven girls, all in genteel poverty.

"You must husband your time," remarked a sage friend.

"I'd rather husband some of my daughters," replied the poor lady.

The work on the Clay monument, at Lexington, is stopped, for want of funds.

There are now over six hundred students in the University of Virginia, most of whom are from the Southern States.

Mr. Partington has bought a horse so spiritous that he always goes off in a decanter.

THE SELECTION OF A WIFE.—Sam Slick, in his late "sayings," gives some advice about the selection of a wife. He says:

"Don't marry too poor a gal, for they are apt to think there is no end to a husband's puss; nor too rich a gal, for they are too apt to remind you of it—onpleasant sometimes; nor too giddy a gal, for they neglect their families; nor too demure a one, for they are most likely to give you the dodge, race off, and leave you; nor too weak minded a one for children take all their talents from their mothers."

The debt of Spain amounts to 14,000,000,000 reals, or about £140,000,000.

The Michigan Legislature have voted $15,000 for the suffering people of Gratiot county.

Louis Catoir, a veteran of the battle of New Orleans, died in that city on the 20th ult.

It is reported that corn is unusually scarce this winter in Arkansas.

The late James Allen, of Mississippi, bequeathed $22,000 to the Oglethorpe University, Ga.

FEMALE LABOR.—In some of the Western States, German women are employed as laborers in the field, doing all the work of agricultural laborers, except ploughing, and receiving the compensation of thirty-seven and a half cents a day, out of which they find their own board, clothing and lodging. They are worked in gangs of ten or twelve in the field, a white man superintending each gang, just as an overseer does a gang of negroes. Yet it is in these quarters that we hear the loudest outcries about the inhumanity of Southern servitude in general, and of compelling black women to work in the fields, in particular. No Southern slave, male or female, is worked as hard, and with as little compensation as German women sometimes are, in the Western States.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ A married lady out West nearly broke her neck, a few days since, while learning to skate. Since that period there has been an extraordinary demand for skates by married men, and the supply is not equal to the demand.

HORRIBLE CRIME.—A negress in St. Louis named Ellen Holme, was set on fire and burned to death by a thief, a few days ago who supposed by so doing to destroy the evidence of his theft—having openly stolen six shirts.

MARRIED,

In the Methodist Church in this town on the evening of the 9th instant, by Rev. W. H. Kelley, MR. J. B. SLACK, of Washington, Texas, to Miss L. A. GILLILAND, of this place.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW—FALL TERM, 1858.

R. M. Henry and M. Erwin
vs.
J. B. Mitchell.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiffs' complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the lands levied on condemned to sale, to satisfy said plaintiffs' demand.

Witness, W. M. Hardy, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 15th February, 1859.

W. M. HARDY, Clerk.
Printer's fee $6. 6w

REJUVINESCENCE.—Mrs. Jemima Noble, aged 96, died in Calais on the 14th ultimo. A year or two before she died, an entire new set of teeth had grown in her mouth, and she could see and hear as well as when young.

Plan of Appointments

For Wm. F. Gray, the Methodist Protestant Preacher for the Buncombe Circuit:

Sunday,	March 6,	Jarrett's	school house.
Tuesday,	" 8,	Candler's	" "
Wednesday,	" 9,	Benevolence.	
Friday,	" 11,	Bethel.	
Saturday,	" 12,	Smith's	meeting house.
Sunday,	" 13,	Jonathan's	Creek.
Tuesday,	" 15,	Fine's	"
Wednesday,	" 17,	Plemmons'	school house.

CLOVER SEED.

A large quantity of fresh Tennessee Clover Seed, just received and for sale for cash, at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
Feb. 17, 1859.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE undersigned propose to open a LAW SCHOOL in Buncombe county, on the North Fork of Swannanoa, on the 1st of March next. For information as to tuition, board, &c., address,

WM. H. BAILEY,
JOHN L. BAILEY,
Swannanoa P. O., Buncombe Co.
Feb. 17, 1859. 4w

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D., AND J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Office—Front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.
Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from
100 TO 500
LIKELY NEGROES,
for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.
Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

VALUABLE LAND
Near Asheville,
FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and Saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }
Feb. 10, 1859. tds

☞ Charleston Courier, Raleigh Standard, and Knoxville Whig will publish weekly till sale, and forward bill to Executors.

SAM. C. BRYSON,
Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.
Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.
February 3, 1859. tf

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
January 1, 1859.

W. L. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
December 16, 1858.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.
Nov. 25, 1858. J. A. PATTON.

PHILIPS' HOTEL.
Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the county affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patroge, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with

Good Horse feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.
January 20, 1859.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. buy all kinds of FUR. Boys, bring in your Raccoon and Opossum skins. Jan. 6, 1859.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. M. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Milliams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Compan.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee,
Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber having bought out the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., is now receiving and opening, at their old stand, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Fancy and Staple, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Youths and Men's Clothing, Hardware, Drugs AND Groceries.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to sell as cheap for CASH as any one can desire. Before you buy give him a call.

JAMES A. PATTON.
Asheville, Nov. 4, 1858.

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.
Statesville, Dec. 30, 1858.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., That Books of Subscription be opened for sixty days from and after the 1st January, 1859, at the following places, and under the direction of the following persons, or any three of them, for the sum of $300,000, being the estimated sum necessary to be subscribed by solvent persons or counties, to construct and complete the 2nd Division of the W. N. C. R. R. from Morganton to Old Fort, in McDowell County:—

SALISBURY, under the direction of A. Henderson, J. I. Shaver, B. F. Fraley, D. A. Davis, Wm. Murphy.

STATESVILLE, under the direction of J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, L. Q. Sharpe, W. F. Watts, Hugh Reynolds.

NEWTON, under the direction of Jonas Bost, John Wilfong, G. Sitzer, D. B. Gaither, M. L. McCorkle.

MORGANTON, under the direction of E. J. Erwin, Thos. G. Walton, W. F. McKesson, C. M. Avery, Alexander Duckworth.

MARION, under the direction of Wm. Murphy, Jasper Neal, Alney Burgin, A. M. Erwin, and J. L. Carson.

LENOIR, under the direction of James Harper, R. B. Bogle, C. C. Jones, Smith Powell, Ed. Jones or any three of them.

TAYLORSVILLE, under the direction of Jos. M. Bogle, A. C. McIntosh, A. Carson, Rebert Wilson, W. G. James, or any threo of them.

ASHEVILLE, under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, A. S. Merrimon, John Burgin.

At the expiration of sixty days the Commissioners will please forward the Books to this Office.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Sec'y & Treas'r.
January 13, 1859.—2m.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity of Cherokee county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Murphey, on Tuesday of march Court, next, a certain piece or parcel of land, belonging to the Estate of Junaluskee, deceased. Said land lies in the

VALLEY TOWN CHEOWEE,

in Cherokee county. There is in the tract 339 acres, the larger portion of it level, and will make a fine farm. It was given to Junaluskee by the Legislature of North Carolina, for his brave services in the war of 1812.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the purchase money is to be paid down One third in one year, and the other in two years, with interest from date.

N. S. JARRETT, Com.,
Jan. 13, 1859. 6t

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Dr. J. F. E. Hardy and Dr. W. L. Hilliard was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle at once, without further notice.

J. F. E. HARDY,
W. L. HILLIARD.
Dec. 31, 1858.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office first door south of the Bank. ☜
January 6, 1859.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1858.

L. D. Beachboard
vs.
J. D. Woodward et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that J. D. Woodward, one of the Defendants in this suit, is a non resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying the said J. D. Woodward to be and appear at the next Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said suit, or judgment exparte will be taken as to him.

Witness, L. M. ALLEN, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Marshall, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued the 22d day of Jan. 1859.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clk.*
Jan. 27. Printer's fee $6. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, will do well to come and settle right away, as I here enter my eternal protest against asking for it, but will send some one else to get it.

T. C. WINGATE,
Jan. 27, 1859. tf

IF you want Books, Drugs or Medicine go to Aston's, but if you want any other kind of goods, call at the

Cheap Cash Store,

Opposite Gudger's Hotel.
Jan. 27, 1859. W. H. JACKSON.

FLOUR, Corn Meal, & Seed Oats, for sale cheap for Cash at W. H. JACKSON'S

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. wish to buy all the Feathers, Beef Hides, Wool and Cash you have to spare. Jan. 6, 1859.

Wanted to Hire.

A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, for the balance of the year. Apply to
J. H. GUDGER.
Asheville, Feb. 3, 1859. 4w

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

Salt.

A large quantity always on hand, and for sale at $2 75 per sack, by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
Nov. 18.

Desirable Town Property
FOR SALE.
BARGAINS!

The subscriber offers for sale all his Town Property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and as a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square, and immediately opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices. The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.
January 6, 1859. tf

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO.

HAVING greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing their CELEBRATED FAMILY MACHINES, with all the recent improvements, have reduced their prices, and offer for sale

A NEW STYLE MACHINE.
PRICE $50.
Hemmers $5 Extra.

It is no longer questioned that these Machines are the best in use for family sewing. They

Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch

in the most superior manner, and are the only machines in the market that are so well and simply made, that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a circular which accompanies each machine, and from which

A Child of Ten Years

may readily learn how to use them, and keep them in order. They make upwards of

Fifteen Hundred Stitches A Minute,

and will do the sewing of a family cheaper than a seamstress can do it, even if she works at the rate of

One Cent An Hour.

Is there a husband, father, or brother in the United States, who will permit the drudgery of hand sewing in his family, when a Grover & Baker Machine will do it better, more expeditiously, and cheaper than can possibly be done by hand?

Offices of Exhibition and Sale:—495 Broadway, New York. 18 Summer Street, Boston.—730 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 137 Baltimore Street, Baltimore. 58 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜
January 13, 1859.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction.—My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.
Asheville, January 20, '59. tf

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
January 1, 1859.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Madison Superior Court, in April next, we will, in the

TOWN OF MARSHALL,

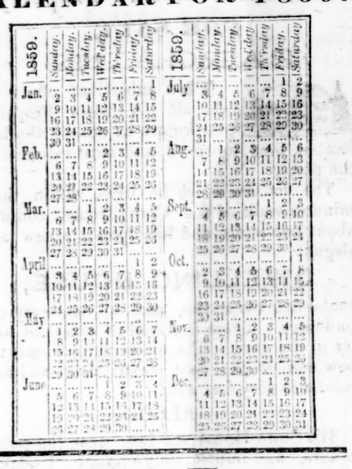
proceed to sell all the residue of the unsold LOTS. Also, about Ten Acres, which will be laid off in Lots, in the Island.

A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

J. W. ANDERSON, } Commissioners.
JOHN A. FAGG, }
Jan. 27, 1859. tf

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at
J. A. PATTON'S.
Nov. 18.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.



THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for this paper:

L. S. SAUNDERS, Esq., Murphey, N. C.
T. P. SILER, Esq., Franklin.
A. M. FINLEY, Esq., Marion.
REV. P. W. EDWARDS, Haywood county.

A FINE FARM
FOR SALE!
Eight Miles from Asheville.

THERE are in this Tract 1800 ACRES, more or less, extending from the Mine Hole Gap, on the Rutherford Road, over a mile and a half with the Road, and bounded by Mountain Ridges on both sides of the Valley. There are

Four Comfortable Tenant Houses

on the Tract, and 3 or 4 ORCHARDS of choice Fruit. There is plenty of good MEADOW and good BOTTOM, cleared and uncleared. Also, the best of Pine and White Oak, in the greatest abundance. This place affords one of the best STANDS on the Rutherford Road, if desired for that purpose. With an adequate force and proper cultivation, this Tract might be made one of the finest and most productive grain or grazing farms in Buncombe county.

To be sold entire. Terms (for the next six months) $5 500, and payment made accommodating. Refer to A. T. SUMMEY,
Asheville, N. C.
February 3, 1859. 3mpd

State of North Carolina,
MADISON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1858.
M. B. Buckner
vs.
Eliza M. Buckner.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Eliza M. Buckner, the Defendant in this case, is a non resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying the said Eliza M. Buckner to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to her.

Witness, L. M. ALLEN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 22d Jan. 1859.
L. M. ALLEN, *Clk.*
Jan. 27. Printer's fee $6. 6w

FAMILY GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of Every Kind,

and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low. Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as a Drug Stare.

SULLIVAN & PATTON.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.
Dec. 2, 1858.

HAVE you been to **Jackson's,** since he adopted the

Cash System.

If you have not, be sure to go when you want any other goods. He is selling very cheap for Cash.

IF YOU have any money to spend try **Jackson** first.

NEW SYSTEM

THE undersigned having become fully convinced that the **PAY DOWN** system is decidedly the best, both for the merchant and his patrons, in this country, has adopted that system, and will in future

MAKE NO ACCOUNTS

with any one.

He will keep a large and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

on hand, to suit the wants of the people, and will sell at the lowest possible rate, for **Cash,** or on reasonable terms for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Consequently, it will be to the interest of all to pay for their Goods when they buy them. His *STOCK* at present consists in part of the following articles—

Brown, bleached, striped and plaid Domestic—a large lot; Bed Tick.; Calico; Ginghams; Oil and Furniture Prints; bleached and brown Sheeting; white, red and yellow Flannel; Opera Flannels, all colors; De Laines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas and Merinos—a great variety of colors and qualities; Irish Linen; table Linen, Damask; Linen Sheeting; Pillow Case Linen and Linen Toweling, a large stock of superior quality; Lace Window Curtains, nice and cheap; Tweeds, Janes, Cassimeres, and Cloths black and colored—a considerable assortment.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A large lot of Pants, Business Coats, Dress Cloth Coats from $8 to $22; Vests from 75 cents to $10; Linen & Marsailes Collars; Linen & Marsailes Shirts, fancy and white; Net Shirts; Net brown & bleached Drawers; brown and bleached Half Hose; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Suspenders; Boots and Shoes, a great variety; Hats, any quantity, and qualities to suit all; table and pocket Cutlery, a good assortment; Iron, a large lot; a fresh supply of

SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, SODA, GINGER, PEPPER, Spice, Shot, Lead, Caps and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of all grades.

All of which I respectfully invite all persons in want of Goods to call and examine & price, feeling assured I can give sufficient inducement to effect sales.
Asheville, Jan. 27, 1859. **W. H. JACKSON.**

NEW
PROGRAMME
FOR 1859.

THREE years experience in trade at Asheville has satisfied me that the credit system

WON'T PAY.

I am therefore compelled by a decent regard for myself, my friends and the "rest of mankind," to declare my intention to abandon the credit system, and consequently to announce to my friends and the public generally that from and after the

FIRST OF FEBRUARY,
1859,

no accounts will be kept, except such as are made a matter of special agreement between the parties and subject to *prompt settlement* on the first of July and January in each year.

While I have too high a sense of the responsibility of the position of Druggist and Apothecary, to defy competition *as to price*, I can and do defy any and all competition *as to quality*, and consequently have no hesitation in guaranteeing all medicines put up and sold by me to *be pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

To the many thousand friends who have thus far extended me their patronage, I take this occasion to tender my grateful acknowledgments, and also beg leave to express the hope that my future prompt attention to business, and constant and unceasing efforts to serve them, may merit their kind appreciation and approval, and that I may continue to receive a liberal share of their generous encouragement.

And in conclusion, allow me to repeat the fact, and let it not be forgotten, that every article of medicine put up and sold by me is warranted to be as represented, or the money refunded.

Thus endeth the first chapter.
ED. J. ASTON.
Asheville, Jan. 27, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary department of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

A. WINTER'S
MULAY SAW-MILLS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the public to call and see the *MULAY MILL*, now completed by M. Patton, Esq., on the Swannanoa, five miles above Asheville. Any information about the above mills, or machinery for building them, can be obtained of Mr. Patton, of Asheville, or A. Winter, at Due West, S. C. A list of prices for said machinery is left with Mr. Patton, and any order through him will be promptly attended to. Persons wanting information or machinery can also address me.

A. WINTER, Patentee.
Due West, S. C., Sept. 30, 1858. 6m*

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*
J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*
Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

R. H. CANNON,
Attorney at Law,
Webster, Jackson County, N. C.
October 21, 1858. 1y

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

AMBROTYPE GALLERY
FOR SALE.

FURNISHED complete for operating. Instruments of the best quality, 4-4 size, &c. Room well arranged, with large and superior sky light, and a most desirable stand—one that is paying well. A bargain will be given to any one wishing to engage in the business. Instruction imparted to the purchaser without charge, and all things sold for less than New York cost. For particulars address the subscriber.
O. M. LEWIS.

H. A. BOONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Webster, Jackson County, N. C.
Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.
Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.
Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

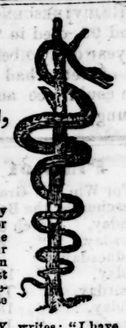
JUST RECEIVED.

WE have just received, and offer for sale, a large lot of Rio and Laguyra

Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pearl Starch, Imperial and Black Teas, French Olives, Prunes, Citron, White Wine Vinegar, Pickled Salmon, Turpentine Soap, Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
July 29, 1858.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.



BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.
HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALDION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.
Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedented [illegible] the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.
June 17, 1858. 1y

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.
March 25, 1858.

FALL & WINTER
GOODS.
MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy as sortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have every thing usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.
Asheville, Dec. 2, 1858.

LEATHER, Sole, Upper and Harness; a fine Lot always on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.
Nov. 4, 1858.

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can comanre in cheapness and variety with that now on dhad at J. A. PATTON'S.

SALT! SALT!!

150 Sacks of Liverpool Salt—seamless sacks. Call and examine them before you buy. J. A. PATTON.
Nov. 4, 1858.

BRING in your Linsey and Janes. I will buy all you bring at the highest rates.
Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON.

I want to buy Eggs, Chickens, Butter and Poultry, of every description. Try me before you sell elsewhere. J. M. BLAIR.
Nov. 18.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand an excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Ready Made Clothing.
October 7, 1858.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country producetaken in exchange for Goods.
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.
Franklin, April 15th, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

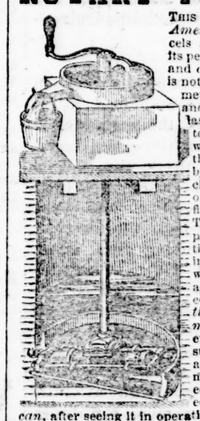
STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.
March 25, 1858.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.

ARE now receiving their usual stock o seasonable GOODS, which, with their late arrivals and with goods to arrive, will make their stock very complete. Call and examine it. [Oct. 7, 1858.

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Cancers and Scrofula Cured.

One Hundred and Thirteen Cases Cured Last Year, 1857.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of *DR. CLOPTON'S* wonderful remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, progress, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,
J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.
August 19, 1858. 1y

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HAVE just received, in addition to their stock of Ladies Dress Goods, all wool Delaines, Valentia Plaids, Delaine Robes, Mohair De Berage. Also—Kerseys, Wool Tweeds, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Jan. 6, 1859.

MEDICAL CARD.

Drs. J. L. & W. Crumley,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine in its various branches, will practice in Burnsville and surrounding country. For the information of those interested, they give a synopsis of their regular charges: For a visit in town, in daylight, $1; at night, $2; in the country, 50 cents per mile; at night, or very inclement weather, double that price; for attending to a case of obstetrics, from $5 to $10, exclusive of mileage. For all Surgical operations the regular charges will be made.
Burnsville, Dec. 16, 1858.

T. W. MURRELL,
COLLECTING AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth Hendersonville.
Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.
ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.
March 20, 1856.

Asheville
MALE ACADEMY.

THE 2d session of this Academy will commence on Monday the 3d of January, 1859, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading, in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.
E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.
January 6, 1859.

A CHANGE.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.

HAVING determined upon changing their business to a strict pay down, or prompt business, take this method of informing their patrons that they must discontinue the long credit system, believing it is better both for the merchant and his patrons that they be required to pay promptly at the end of each year. They will, in future, require every one who may have an account with them to pay *promptly* at the end of the year. No one who is in arrears need apply for an extended credit. They expect by adopting this plan to keep up a better stock, and to sell cheap for pay down, or to such men as are known to be prompt. In future their motto will be, "Quick sales and short profits."

Those indebted to them are expected to call and settle their accounts immediately.
Jan. 6, 1859.
N. B. The old debts due W. D. Rankin & Co. *must* be settled immediately.

C. W. GILLESPIE,
Attorney at Law,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend *promptly* to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.
January 20, 1859. 6m

Gudger's Hotel,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern and Murphey stages stop at this House.
Asheville, October 7, 1858.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the "*ASHEVILLE CARRIAGE SHOP,*" to D. C. McGregor, I take pleasure in recommending him to the citizens of Buncombe, not only as a superior workman, but also as a sober, industrious and worthy man. He is authorized to close the business of the late firm, and those indebted will please come forward at once and settle up, as the business must be wound up.
E. L. TRIPLETT.
January 20, '59. 4w

TROUT HOUSE,
Atlanta, Georgia,
By Dr. J. D. Boyd,

WHO has taken a lease of the property, and intends to "brush up" and have things as they should be. He would be glad to see his old friends, and others, when they visit this flourishing city. [Nov. 25, 1858.

BLANK BOOKS.

THE best assortment of Blank Books and Memorandums ever offered to the people of Western North Carolina. Just received, and for sale at ASTON'S.
October 28.